

# Loss of Wages to Workers in Twenty-eight States

## Workers Will Be Sufferers, Says Compers

But They Will Maintain Loyal Stand, Asserts Federation Head

**Doubt if Closing Order Is Best Believes 8-Hour Day Better Plan; Hopes Wages Will Be Paid**

## Getting The Baby Fixed

In New York, if anything happens to the baby, all you have to do is just telephone, or run around the corner.

It's sometimes expensive—not always effective, but it is convenient.

There are thousands of mothers in the country who can't do that. Their babies have all the troubles that yours have. How do you suppose they manage?

More than 500,000 of them pool their interests in The Mother's Magazine. They, their doctors, their ministers and their merchants have furnished and are daily contributing a fresh fund of knowledge on all the problems a mother is called on to meet.

For years, under the direction of editor, medical director, and director of child training, this mass of vital necessary information has been tested, simplified and indexed until the result forms a unique and magnificent bureau of research.

The man around the corner sometimes guesses. The woman on the 'phone doesn't always know. If she is wrong the baby suffers. But the Medical Director of The Mother's Magazine is on record. He has to know—in every lightest word he is permitted only the unassailable truth.

Almost without exception every question you may wish to ask is answered in The Mother's Magazine. It is the "Trade paper of Mothers." In case of the rare personal query which you do not care to see in print, a letter to The Mother's Magazine will bring you a confidential answer.

To show how the value of this service is appreciated, The Mother's Magazine forms the accredited basis of courses in home training in over 350 schools and colleges and a number of universities. 5,000 women's clubs and mothers' associations get inspiration from The Mother's Magazine.

Even if you are used to the expensive short cuts and conveniences of a big city—doesn't it sound sensible to you to profit by the experience of others—to cut out some of the useless expense—to increase the factor of happiness and safety for the children as they come along?

The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15 cents, or from the Publishers—monthly for \$1.50 a year.

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## "Coal Order" Means Paralysis, Say Munition Plant Heads

Interviews From Several Cities Show General Sentiment Is: "We Hate to Do It, But if We Must, Why, We Will"

"Paralysis" is the answer of the heads of many munition plants to Dr. Garfield's order. Others, more guardedly, say their work will be "delayed." However, in the interviews from several cities, the sentiment is that the order on contracts to help the nation win the war there is a general sentiment—"We hate to do it, but if we must, why, we will."

The following reports sent to this city give an idea of the effect on the munition industry that will ensue under the fuel saving order:

**BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.**—Five or six large munition plants are affected seriously by the fuel shortage. About 20,000 or more employees are affected. The workers have been making "big money," as most of them call it, and have not yet had time to realize the loss they will sustain. They were surprised when told of the order, and it is feared by the manufacturers that disorganization of the big war industries will result.

**UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 17.**—The Savage Arms plant, where is made the Lewis gun and rifles for use of the army and navy, employs nearly 4,000 persons and will follow the order set down by Fuel Administrator Garfield. Just outside Utica is Ilion, where is the Remington Arms plant, manufacturing rifles for the government. There are 8,000 employees there and they, too, will be laid off for the time being.

**MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.**—There are a total of about thirty-five gun and munition plants in this vicinity, including two munition plants of guns and four in the gun carriage division. The employees think that the order is not entirely bad, as transportation is so congested that they cannot get their output transported.

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 17.**—Protests against the latest fuel administration order were filed with Washington by the Springfield Aircraft Corporation and Smith & Wesson Company, both of which are doing work under contract with the government.

**LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 17.**—Production of ammunition for the government will be seriously affected by the Fuel Administrator's order, which the most seriously affected will be the United States Cartridge Company, which it is claimed turns out 2,000,000 pieces of small arms ammunition daily, while the Remington-Union Manufacturing Company, making time fuses for big shells, and the International Company, making small arms ammunition, are also hard hit.

**PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.**—Approximately 3,500 diversified industries in this district, employing 350,000 men, will be affected by Fuel Administrator Garfield's order. Many of these are engaged in making munitions, but practically all are doing war work of some kind for the government.

**CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 17.**—The industrial bureau of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce estimates 150 concerns are engaged in making war munitions of all kinds. A general close-down would affect close to 20,000 employees.

## Garfield Ignored Offer of Laborers

Local Agency Had Any Number of Men to Handle Coal

Had an offer made two weeks ago to furnish all the men needed to handle coal enough to supply New York City, but the offer was not accepted, according to Morris L. Ernst, manager of the clearing house conducted under the auspices of the State Defense Council.

Telegrams sent on January 1 to Dr. Harry A. Garfield and Secretary W. G. McArdle by H. D. Sayer, chief of the industrial division of the State Defense Council, offered to furnish the government all the labor needed to relieve the coal shortage in the city. No reply was received from Dr. Garfield. Secretary McArdle sent a brief answer.

Mr. Ernst said yesterday that the clearing house, cooperating with about ninety employment agencies, could supply any number of men the government might require if wages of from 37½ to 40 cents an hour were paid. He believes the employment agencies will be swamped with applicants for work today because of the thousands of men who will be without employment as a result of the drastic closing order.

## Coal Dealers Believe Order Will Be Beneficial

Coal dealers were generally inclined to consider the closing order a beneficial one. That it would afford an opportunity to them of catching up with the demands of the last few weeks was their opinion, and particularly it would permit fortifying themselves against future inroads which might be made on their surplus if the weather should again become unusually cold.

**THOMAS FARRELL, of William Farrell & Sons:** "It is going to help the domestic supply very much. As to its far-reaching effects, I am not in a position to state. I think that at the end of the five-day period there will be no further danger of shortage. The order surely will bring relief to the coal men, but I am not in a position to judge just what its effect on industry will be."

**M. F. BURNS, of Burns Brothers:** "I consider the enforced holiday a fine thing. There is hardly a worker in New York who will not be benefited; they have all been overworked. The coal men, however, will take no holiday, but will, instead, work overtime to relieve the shortage. I think there would be a criminal act to attempt to evade the order."

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**WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.**—While the Garfield order will affect 21,000 employees here, the loss is made less by the fact that munitions works and shipyards are continuing.

The Du Pont Powder Company will, however, suspend its commercial business.

**ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 17.**—There are about forty manufacturing plants engaged in producing materials for war purposes here, every one of which is affected by the Garfield order. The Symington Corporation's cannon plant is far from completion and only two or three guns have been turned out to date. The Garfield order will not suspend the work of completing the gun factory, however, but will prevent all other labor.

**MAYNARD, Mass., Jan. 17.**—O. C. Drecher, agent for the Asahet Mills of the American Woolen Company, where cloth and blankets for the army are being made, said:

"The new rating of the fuel administration closing down factories for five days is the only step to take. It really can't get coal. We are hard up here, with only one week's supply of coal and with but poor prospects of setting more. The situation looks bad. The mills here employ more than 20,000 persons."

**NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.**—The munition makers here construe the latest Garfield order as allowing them to keep their plants going. They employ 20,000 men in the munition plants here.

Forty other firms have accepted the order, an inestimable toll of war and will close on the days designated.

**HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.**—In the Colt Patent Firearms plant, which is making machine guns and revolvers, 5,000 men will be laid off by the Garfield order, with 3,500 in the Pratt & Whitney unit of the Niles-Bentley Company.

**BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 17.**—Exemption granted by the War Department to the Bridgeport Manufacturing Company, which will permit 15,000 men to continue at their work, while the other 60,000 factory operatives of the city remain idle by the order of the fuel administration.

The Mayor of Bridgeport, "The Essence of America," wired President Wilson this afternoon that many Bridgeport factories which have been doing war work are being compelled to stop making munitions, and that it were better to stop all passenger travel on the railroads if necessary to get the coal through.

**BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.**—Howard Bruce, president of the Bartlett Hayward Company, all the largest of the munition plants here, which is now running night and day on munitions, said the fuel order would paralyze and disorganize the entire plant and cause a tremendous loss to the workmen and the company.

This company employs 8,000 men. The order shuts down in all over 3,000 factories and throws out 150,000 men and women. The clothing industry, one of Baltimore's largest industrial occupations, will be among the principal sufferers.

**JUDGES ADVISE STRICT OBSERVANCE OF ORDER**

Of a number of judges, both of Special Sessions and of the Supreme Court, from whom comment was sought, the order was met with strict observance of the order, with only two or three exceptions deprecated unfavorably.

**JUDGE JOSEPH T. MULQUEEN, General Sessions:** "It is highly important for anyone to question an act of the fuel administrator. We would have a fine army, wouldn't we, if the boys in the trenches questioned orders because they could not comprehend the reasons for them?"

**JUDGE THOMAS C. CRAIN, General Sessions:** "The government, I am certain, knows what it is about. As one of the newspapers remarked editorially today, it is better to call in the surgeon than the undertaker."

**JUDGE CHARLES C. NOTT, JR., General Sessions:** "Criticism might have been proper before this order was passed. Now that it is in effect, any comment upon it has no place in the mouth of any man."

**JUDGE CLARENCE EDWARDS, Special Sessions:** "I don't think that the judicial department should attempt to interfere with the administrative except as is appointed by our form of government."

## Vast Number of Workers Made Idle by Order

Untold Suffering Will Result, Is Report From Many Cities

## Big Factories Halted

Manufacturing Men, Though Willing to Aid Nation, Protest

Computation of the men who will be made idle by the Garfield closing order is a job for a census taker. An estimation that will even approximate the total cannot be attempted because of the leeway given certain employments.

But these telegrams received last night by The Tribune may serve to give the reader an idea:

**BOSTON, Jan. 17.**—Nearly 1,500,000 workers in New England will be affected by the drastic coal order of fuel administrator Garfield. Of the vast number of New England men, women and children who will suffer wage reductions because of the shortened work week, more than 700,000 are from Massachusetts, according to the census of 1910, the only available census of the wage earners. Adding to it the average increase in the five years preceding 1910, the number of workers affected would be as follows:

State	Workers
Massachusetts	704,599
Rhode Island	248,792
Connecticut	132,533
New Hampshire	94,653
Maine	84,455
Vermont	31,188
Totals	1,299,490

**TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 17.**—Commerce Club and labor union officials here estimate that 50,000 workers will be thrown out of employment during the next five days and for ten Mondays as a result of the fuel conservation order.

**PROVIDENCE, Jan. 17.**—Plants here making munitions for the government employ approximately 7,000 men. Other factories, notably the Gorham silver works, have 30,000 on their payrolls who will be affected by the closing order.

**SYRACUSE, Jan. 17.**—Between 75 and 100 large plants and half a hundred small ones working on government contracts will close down under the fuel administration orders. More than 30,000 men will be thrown out of work.

**CHICAGO, Jan. 17.**—It is estimated the Garfield order will shut down a large manufacturing plant along with the steel industry. This number includes the great steel mill in the Calumet district and at Joliet. In Chicago proper the order will close hundreds of small plants, many of them engaged in producing rush war orders, or parts.

It is estimated that the order will throw out of employment, in the Chicago district alone, more than 600,000 men.

**CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.**—The statistical department of the State Industrial Commission estimates 8,300 plants will be affected by the coal order. Of this number, 465 are in Columbus, employing 28,000 workers.

The number of employees in the state who are affected is 800,000. The average daily wage is \$1,953.00. The average daily wage of the men affected in Columbus is placed at \$73.00.

**POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 17.**—Five thousand workers are a score or more Poughkeepsie factories are made idle by the five-day closing order of fuel administrator Garfield, and the total wage loss to the working people of this city for the next four working days (counting Saturday a half day) totals \$150,000. Adding to this loss for the nine days following, the total wage loss with the workers of this city alone will sustain will amount to \$568,178.

**MEMPHIS, Jan. 17.**—The Chamber of Commerce here estimates the number of manufacturing plants in Tennessee to be closed by the fuel order at 6,000. The number of employees who will be made idle are 150,000. The loss in wages will reach \$2,250,000. In Memphis 800 plants, employing 20,000, will halt, and the loss in wages will be \$300,000.

**LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 17.**—The mill closing order wrought consternation among workers in this city. In Lawrence and nearby places about 40,000 operatives are employed, most of them in big textile mills. It is estimated that the daily pay roll amounts to nearly \$125,000.

**CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.**—At least 200,000 workers will be made idle by the Garfield order, involving a wage loss of \$1,000,000 a day. Work on war orders of great magnitude being rushed by Cleveland industrial plants will come to a standstill.

**PITTSBURGH, Jan. 17.**—More than 250,000 workers in the 900 industries here will be affected by the Garfield fuel order. The bulk of the workers are engaged in steel mills, most of them on government contracts.

**NEW HAVEN, Jan. 17.**—Forty firms here will close on account of the Garfield order. They employ 1,800 men. The greatest factories here, at work on munitions, will continue, their managers declaring that the latest Garfield order exempts them.

**INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.**—Thirty thousand factory workers in Indianapolis, 10,000 store employees and a total of 305,000 people in the State of Indiana will be idle for five days, according to the estimates made by the State Industrial Board as a result of the order of the national Fuel Administrator. The estimated loss in wages there will be \$125,000 to \$150,000 daily.

Inquiry among many manufacturers of the city brought to light information that some of them already were near closing because of lack of fuel.

**PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.**—Five hundred thousand persons will be made idle, with a wage loss of approximately \$1,000,000 a day, by Fuel Administrator Garfield's coal saving order.

The closing of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, with its 20,000 workers, is a notable example of the order's severity. There are several hundred factories in Philadelphia in which the number employed runs into the hundreds and some in which several thousands are at work.

**MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.**—The fuel order will affect 7,000 factories in Wisconsin. According to George P. Hambrecht, chairman of the State Industrial Commission, 230,000 laborers and handicrafts employment, besides 30,000 clerks and office employees. The daily wages affected are \$500,000, or a total for thirteen days of \$10,400,000.

In Milwaukee alone, 5,545 industries employ 133,000 and 15,000 salaried persons. Although Wisconsin is largely a farming state and many of its industries are those concerned with food products, yet the above numbers include only those affected by the fuel order.

**DETROIT, Jan. 17.**—The order of National Fuel Administrator Garfield will throw out of employment temporarily upward of 250,000 workers in Detroit and suburbs.

The Board of Commerce statement shows the workers classified as follows: Manufacturing employees, including factory hands and office help, 215,000; average daily wages, \$750,000; wages for five days, \$3,750,000; value of daily output, \$1,500,000; output for five days, \$7,500,000; number of factories, 2,700. The number of employees in other occupations in Wayne County which will be hit by the national and state edicts: Stores, 8,231; hotels, 1,929; restaurants, 2,009; saloons and breweries, 6,940.

The State Labor Department at Lansing today estimated that more than \$6,000,000 in wages will be lost to factory workers in Michigan through the five days' shutdown.

**OKLAHOMA CITY**

The National Fuel Administration probably was justified in suspending industries in the East for five days, because of conditions in the territories affected, said P. A. Norris, State Fuel Administrator for Oklahoma. But, he said, only the most acute coal shortage would lead him to take such steps in Oklahoma.

**TOPEKA, Kan.**

The Garfield coal order is causing genuine apprehension among large distributors of farm machinery in Kansas. Dealers have been unable to secure the fulfillment of orders for spring delivery and fear the order will occasion further difficulty.

Emerson Clark, State Fuel Administrator, however, told the Kansas Defense Council today, the order would benefit the state by saving state coal production from shipment to industrial centres.

**ST. LOUIS, Mo.**

Managers of representative large manufacturing industries in the East St. Louis industrial zone today said that in their opinion the unusually high "war wages" paid to factory workers in the last year would enable the government to stand the consequences of the government's closing down order without serious financial distress.

The four large packing houses and the stock yards will not suffer any interruption. The Swift, Morris, Armour and East Side packing companies and the stock yards employ more than 8,000 men.

**DENVER**

James C. Berger, vice-president Hamilton National Bank, said, referring to the Garfield order:

"To the average Western man not familiar with conditions in the East, the action of Dr. Garfield came as a sudden shock. It is a serious condition enough to justify the order suspending industries in the East for that period."

It is time the whole country woke up to the realization.

**CLEVELAND, O.**

Employers and employees, alike, are protesting against the Garfield order. Some of the largest industrial plant owners met at Chamber, to discuss problem confronting them. General protest from all quarters against the drastic move made without warning, is voiced.

**JACKSON, MISS.**

The manufacturing industries of Jackson takes Mr. Garfield's coal saving order good naturedly and will do their best to comply.

It is understood that it will be ignored here, especially as to Monday holidays, as they can get along without heat for some time; factories have been accumulating wood, and it is believed will be able to run and save coal at the same time.

**Big Increase Shown In Workers' Payroll**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.**—Wages continued to mount in November, figures issued to-day by the Bureau of Labor showing that in thirteen selected industries there were increases as compared with October and November, 1916.

The greatest increase paid to employees in any industry was 13.2 per cent in cotton manufacturing. There was an increase of 13 per cent in boots and shoes, 11 per cent in men's ready-made clothing, 9.5 per cent in cotton finishing, 9.4 per cent in leather manufacturing and less than 9 per cent in paper making, car building and repairing, woolen manufacturing, hosiery and underwear, cigar manufacturing, automobile manufacturing, iron and steel and silk, in the order named.

Increases during the twelve months ending November were greatest in iron and steel, amounting to 49.3 per cent. They were 45.6 per cent in woolen and less than 30 per cent in the others.

The only decrease from October to November in the number of persons employed was three-quarters of 1 per cent in automobile manufacturing.

**INDIANAPOLIS**

Regarding paying employees of industrial concerns during the five days which these will be closed, as a result of Dr. Garfield's order, Frank M. Smith, secretary of the Indiana Manufacturers' Association, said:

"We favor a liberal policy and many of our members where possible will pay their employees full wages during the five days. We will, however, cut off the usual Saturday half-holiday."

**MILWAUKEE**

Several of Milwaukee's larger industries are prepared to pay or partly pay their employees wages during their enforced idleness. The Palm Olive Company, with a branch in Chicago and one in New York, has issued a statement to the effect that it has voluntarily decided to pay its employees full pay during the time of idleness.

**Utterly Impossible To Pay Workers, Says Pittsburgh Employer**

The attitude of a few leading employers regarding continuing the salaries of workers during the period of idleness ordered by the Fuel Administrator is shown in the following:

**PITTSBURGH, Pa.**

Speaking as the representative of 223 industrial plants of the Pittsburgh district, A. L. Humphrey, vice-president and general manager of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company and president of the Employers' Association of Pittsburgh, declared that it will be utterly impossible for plants of this district to pay the wages of their employees during the lay-off of five days ordered by Fuel Administrator Garfield.

Chicago workers generally will be hard hit by the Garfield fuel order. However, several big Chicago firms have announced their determination that their employees shall lose nothing by their enforced idleness. Officials of other large enterprises have arranged meetings during the next twenty-four hours to determine what they will do toward lightening the burden which thirteen days without work in the next ten weeks will otherwise mean to the workers of Chicago.

**NEW HAVEN**

Following a meeting of a special committee named by Mayor Fitzgerald and local manufacturers, it was announced that employees of New Haven would have to go payless on the legal holidays created by Dr. Garfield's order.

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